

Amateur Minstrel Club

will give their annual
Show and Dance

EASTER

Monday Night, April 9th

8th Reg. Army

BENEFIT
OLD FOLKS HOME

BIG REAL ESTATE BARGAINS.

Sacrifice—Two Flat!
—Only \$3,850—

Biggest bargain in the City. Fine
interior, new baths, good light, con-
venient to 35th St., Indiana surface and
elevated cars—only \$500 Cash down.
Phone or write H. E. Evans, 517 E.
44th St. Phone Oakland 2726.

FIVE AND SIX ROOM FLATS FOR SALE.

For Sale—Big bargain, 5 and 6 room
brick flats; all modern, 5931 and 5935
La Fayette Ave., rented to Whites at
\$22.00 and \$25.00 a flat. Small cash
payment, balance \$50.00 per month, in-
cluding interest. Price \$5000.00, worth
more. Neff, 21 N. La Salle St. Tele-
phone Franklin 3966.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT in new Colored district,
south of 59th street. Beautiful modern
apartment, light 5 and 6 room
brick flats, stove heat, large yard, con-
venient to "L" and 3 surface lines.
Reference required. Flats shown by
appointment. Rents, \$24.00 and \$27.00.
NEHF and NEHF,
21 N. La Salle Street.
Telephone Franklin 3966.

THREE STORY BRICK RESIDENCE ON LANGLEY AVENUE, NORTH OF 38TH STREET FOR SALE FOR \$3250.00 ON EASY PAYMENTS.

Non-resident, offers for sale a three
story brick residence, clear of all in-
debtedness, located on Langley avenue,
north of 38th street; for \$3250.00 on
easy payments. Rental \$30 per month.
If you desire a bargain, address T. L.
Care of this paper or phone Wentworth
2597.

FOR SALE FOR COLORED PEOPLE.

Beautiful 2 flat buildings, brick and
stone, hot water and furnace heat, 5,
and 7 room flats. Located on the
North side, in one of the best districts.
Two blocks to the Wilson Ave.
and Branton "L," and the Broad-
way cars.

One block to beautiful Sheridan
Ave., 2 blocks to the new Clarendon
Bathing Beach. Convenient to theatres,
clubs and churches. This neighbor-
hood offers great opportunity for em-
ployment, many positions being open
for janitors, porters, laundry work, etc.
Prices range from \$4,600.00 to \$6,000.00.
Small cash payments, balance like rent.
For further information address—
Miss F. Taylor, 6418 Champlain Ave.
Phone Wentworth 2597..

CHIPS

The Ladies' Minstrel are requested
bringing potatoes and fresh eggs only—
Monday Night—8th Regiment
Armory.

James H. P. Land, who for a long
time conducted a barber shop on 51st
street between State and Dearborn;
suddenly passed away at his home last
night, 5548 Green avenue.

Moses Miller, who was for many
years in the housing and expressing
business, 34th and State streets, died
the first part of this week, from heart
failure.

It is reported that either Attorney
George W. Ellis or Col. R. S. Abbott,
will succeed Alderman elect Louis B.
Anderson as Assistant Corporation
Counsel of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Gaines and Mrs.
Janice Clark, mother of Mrs. Gaines,
were removed from 6155 Wentworth
avenue, into a three flat building be-
longing to Mr. Gaines, at 5827 Went-
worth avenue.

Madam Rosalie Tyler, 3415 Prairie
avenue; very beautifully sang the
"Palms" at Institutional Church last
Sunday morning and this coming Sun-
day morning she will sing at the Easter
services, at the Hermon Baptist Church.

Miss Helen Hagan, the noted pianist,
who has in the past pursued her studies
abroad and who resides in New Haven,
Conn., who has been giving concerts or
recitals in several parts of this section
of the West; is in the city and for the
next week she will be the honored guest
of Dr. and Mrs. M. O. Bousfield, of
Evans avenue and 46th street.

Hannibal Lodge, No. 6, Knights of
Pythias, will celebrate its 25th anni-
versary at Masonic Hall, 3956 State
street, Tuesday evening, April 17.
There will be a reception and banquet
and speech making on the part of
many of its charter members and hon-
ored guests. Frank B. Waring, G. K.
of R. and R. and S. will be the high
priest in charge of the ceremonies.

Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, who has for
some time been in charge of the Mil-
itary Training Academy or school, at
Wilberforce, Ohio, has been in the city
the past week, visiting among many of
his old friends. Miss Nellie Callaway,
3300 Rhodes avenue and her sister Mad-
am M. Callaway Byron, being numbered
among them. Capt. Davis has been or-
dered to join the United States Cavalry,
which is now located in the Philippine
Islands and he will soon be on his way
to that section of the United States.

Mrs. Elizabeth L. Davis, 3226 Prairie
avenue, has returned to the city, from
Peoria, Ill., where she attended the
seventy-first anniversary of the found-
ing of the Ward A. M. E. Chapel, in
that city. Mrs. Davis was royally re-
ceived and entertained by those who
knew her both White and Colored in
her girlhood days. She attended the
Civic Federation of Woman's Clubs,
composed of its best White citizens,
who have been interested in assisting
to establish the Booker T. Washington
Social Center, corner 4th and Main
street in that city and the large build-
ing has been fitted up in every way, as
a modern social center establishment
for the benefit of the Colored people
arriving in that city from the Southern
states. Rev. and Mrs. Curtright, are
in charge of the social center work.

Life of a Battleship.

We are continually reading in the
newspapers that various battleships
have been completed, launched and for
how long they have been commission-
ed. There are probably few people,
however, who know how long a bat-
tleship lasts. The average life of a
modern battleship is about fifteen
years. In the old days a battleship
was on active service nearly the whole
time of its commission, which was
about a hundred years.

The Victory was forty years old
when she fought at Trafalgar, and the
Royal William, which was built in
1870, was not "scrapped" until 1913.
—London Mail.

Squabs.

A squab grows enormously the first
twelve hours and still more rapidly
after the third day. Squabs are at first
sparsely covered with long filaments
of down, the root of each filament in-
dicating the point from which each fu-
ture feather is to start. The down for
awhile still hangs on the tips of some
of the feathers during their growth and
is thought by some to be finally absorb-
ed into the shaft of the growing feather.

The Wrong Word.

"Oh, come! Stop borrowing trouble."
"Borrowing! Gee whiz, man, trou-
ble isn't like money! When I borrow
money I can forget about it right
away."—Boston Transcript.

His Grouchy Opinion.

"The office should seek the man."
"And the girls aren't hanging back
either these days."—Kansas City Jour-
nal.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Cleaning the Teeth.

A clean tooth never decays.
The best way to clean the teeth
is to place the bristles of the
brush firmly against the teeth
and with a rotary or scrubbing
motion go up and down the sur-
face of the upper and lower teeth
on both inside and out and up on
the gums. Go also behind the
teeth. After seeing that every
bit of the surface of the teeth
has been cleaned in this way
rinse the mouth thoroughly,
forcing the water between the
teeth several times to loosen
any food particles. Do this more
than once and always spit it out.
To keep the teeth as clean as
they should be kept in order to
preserve them and prevent de-
cay it is necessary to wash them
after each meal so as to re-
move all food particles. They
should also be washed the first
thing in the morning and the
last thing at night. It is well
to have more than one brush on
hand at a time, so that it will
never be necessary to use a wet,
flimsy brush.



HON. WOODROW WILSON.

President of the United States, Commander and Chief of the Army and the
Navy; who feels dead sure that this country can successfully assist the
Allies to overcome the German Empire.

Length of Our Wars.

The first American war, that of the
Revolution, dated from April 19, 1775,
to April 11, 1783, a period of eight
years; the northwestern Indian wars,
from Sept. 19, 1790, to Aug. 3, 1795;
the war with France, from July 9, 1798,
to Sept. 30, 1800; the war with Tripoli,
from June 10, 1801, to June 4, 1805;
the Creek Indian war, from July 27,
1813, to Aug. 9, 1814; the war of 1812
with Great Britain, from June 18, 1812,
to Feb. 17, 1815; the Seminole Indian
war, from Nov. 20, 1817, to Oct. 21,
1818; the Black Hawk Indian war,
from April 21, 1831, to Sept. 30, 1832;
the Cherokee disturbance or removal,
from 1836 to 1837; Creek Indian war or
disturbance, from May 5, 1836, to Sept.
30, 1837; the Florida Indian war, from
Dec. 23, 1835, to Aug. 14, 1843; Aroo-
stook disturbance, 1836 to 1839; the
war with Mexico, April 24, 1846, to
July 4, 1848; the Apache, Navajo and
Utah war, from 1849 to 1855; the Semi-
nole war, from 1856 to 1858; the war
between the states, from 1861 to 1865;
the Spanish-American war, April 21,
1898, to Aug. 12, 1898, and the Phil-
ippine insurrection, from 1899 to 1900.

The British Manicure Lady.

"In English barber shops you do not
have to pay for mirrors, elaborately
tiled floors and a manicure girl," writes
Homer Croly in Everybody's. "Over
there a manicurist is considered the
last word in the way of smartness.
The manicure girl hasn't the run of
the shop there as she has here. She
has a little cage down in one corner,
where she is bottled up as if she were
a rare liquid. When a man wants to
have any light housework done on his
hands he thrusts one of them through
the bars, while the proprietor hurries
up with a newspaper for him to read.
In America we would be insulted if
the owner of the shop put something
into our hands to read while the ma-
nicure girl was working on us. In Eng-
land the art of jollying the manicurist
is unknown."

Room For Thrift.

The American Society For Thrift is
sounding a warning that should not go
unheeded. The statistics it has gath-
ered indicate how reckless we are with
our money and how little we lay up for
a rainy day. We are pre-eminently a
nation of spenders who believe in liv-
ing while we live.

Statistics show that ninety-five of
every hundred Americans who reach
the age of sixty are dependent upon
their daily earnings or on others for
support. The total, of course, includes
wives, mothers and daughters who had
not tried nor expected to accumulate a
competency. But after they are elim-
inated the percentage of workers who
have a nest egg at sixty is very small,
even if that is generally considered too
young for retirement.

Woman and Electricity.

When a woman is sulky and will
not speak—excite.
If she gets too excited—control her.
If she talks too long—interrupt.
If her way of thinking is not yours—
convert her.
If she is willing to meet you half-
way—meter.
If she will meet you all the way—re-
ceiver.
If she wants to go farther—conduc-
tor.
If she would go still farther—dis-
patcher.
If she wants chocolate—feeder.—Ex-
change.

Stamp Taxes.

Taxation through the use of stamps
is nearly 300 years old. The states
general of the Netherlands offered a
reward for the invention of a new tax,
and some person in 1624 suggested that
stamps be required on legal documents.
England first used stamp taxes in 1694,
the United States in 1797.—New York
Sun.

His First Golf Play.

H. Chandler Egan's first golf was
played on a three hole course in a
pasture back of his father's house, at
Highland Park, Ill. The former cham-
pion and his brother laid out the links,
then invited their cousin, Walter, to
teach them the game. The latter tee-
ing up a ball on the first, hit it straight
down to the broomstick which served
as a flag pole. The ball bounced along
the uneven green and disappeared in
the hole. Turning to his astonished
gallery, he remarked:

"There, you see, it is very simple.
That is the way you do it."

Chandler Egan tried, but didn't suc-
ceed, and although he won the amateur
title twice, he claims he was never
able to equal the wonderful drive his
cousin made that day.—Golfers' Maga-
zine.

Eyes of Rubber.

Artificial eyes of rubber are taking
the place of the old style glass optic
in Europe. The rubber eyes have the
advantage of being unbreakable, and
as they are of pneumatic construction
they maintain an elastic contact be-
tween the eyelids and the back of the
orbital cavity.

To make the new rubber product a
cast formed of liquid plaster is made
of the orbital cavity, and from this is
constructed an eyeball, the face be-
ing of vulcanite. The front and back
parts are made of soft rubber, there
being a space between the two parts
which is occupied by air, making
the eyes pneumatic.—Popular Science
Monthly.

A Motorcar Race in 1895.

In 1895 a few enthusiastic "horseless
carriage" manufacturers decided that
the time was ripe for a race. As we
look back at it now the contest was a
mechanical jest. The vehicles started
bravely and then stopped lamely while
their drivers made repairs. One in-
ventor followed his mechanical wonder
with a team of horses. The winner of
the race had averaged the mad speed
of seven and one-half miles an hour.
His engine, carefully tested after the
feverish contest was over, was found
to develop an amazing four horsepower.
—Waldemar Kaempfert in Harper's
Magazine.

Football and Matrimony.

"Well, I wish him luck," said Mr.
Jones after reading in the paper an
account of the wedding of a popular
member of a college football team.
"But," he added in a ruminating tone,
"marriage is very much like football."
"Don't talk so ridiculous!" snapped
Mrs. Jones. "How can you compare
football to marriage?"
"Why," replied Jones, "it looks so
easy to those who haven't tried it."

Should Dissemble.

"You claim to have loved and lost."
"Yes."
"Yet you go around with a perpetual
grin on your face. When you have
loved and lost, deference to the lady
makes it proper not to appear to be
too cheerful a loser."—Louisville Cou-
rier-Journal.

Ellis Island.

In the prehistoric days of the Amer-
ican continent the Indians called what
is now Ellis island, the immigrant sta-
tion in New York harbor, Kioeshk,
which in English meant Gull island.
The tribes thereabout had some strange
traditions about it.

Around the Circle.

"In my time," declared grandma,
"girls were more modest."
"I know," said the flippant girl. "It
was a sad once. We may get back to
it."—Life.

Nothing can be lasting when reason
does not rule.—Quintus Curtius Rufus.

Talks on

HEALTH,
CLEANLINESS,
PROPER LIVING,
SANITATION, ETC.

By

Dr. W. A. Driver

3300 So. State Street

Phone Douglas 3617

SOCIAL DISEASES.

There are three distinct forms of
sexual disorders known collectively as
social diseases. The most common of
the three is called gonorrhea, a name
derived from a word of Greek origin,
gonococcus, a certain germ, and rheo, to
flow. The gonococcus always causes
the disease but it must be borne in
mind that there is a disease resembling
gonorrhea that is called a non-gonorr-
heal or a simple urethritis. It is less
frequently observed.

That gonorrhea is positively caused
by the gonococcus has been known for
a number of years by the world of
science. It has been produced experi-
mentally by the introduction of pus
that contained the germ. History shows
that Neisser, in 1879, found the germ
in secretions from the eyes of certain
new born infants and in secretions
from the genito-urinary tract of pa-
tients infected by a gonorrheal infec-
tion. Since that time there has been no
doubt of the causative micro-organi-
sm in the minds of physicians. The
germ is easily found by proper methods
which involve the use of the micro-
scope.

Most cases of blindness occurring in
babyhood is due to the above named



cause and its psychological antecedent.
It is always best to have proper con-
cern for the supermaterial causation.
It is imperative that the eyes of the
newly born be treated at birth to pre-
vent infants "sore eyes," known to
science as ophthalmia neonatorum, a
sequel of genito-urinary gonorrhea.
This is one of the many manifestations
of the commonest social disease. Too
much emphasis cannot be put upon the
necessity of medicinal treatment of the
eyes of every infant at birth. Medical
science holds the opinion that no ex-
cuse should be accepted for failure to
observe the foregoing. It is not a mat-
ter of consideration of reputation nor
of character of parents but it is the
law of science that MUST be obeyed.

Much so-called rheumatism is the con-
tinuation of the undermining of the
system that is a "blind" form of so-
cial diseases. They are what is known
as Gonorrheal rheumatism and syphil-
itic rheumatism, remote effects of social
diseases as are locomotor ataxia, cer-
tain gummatous tumors, some forms of
heart disease and other functional and
organic maladies.

A little reflection will reveal the folly
of regarding the social diseases as of
trifling import, as some say, that will
"wear off." Those social diseases ul-
timately kill many.

A Wonderful Aboriginal City.

Near Laguna, N. M., may be seen
Acoma, the "sky city," claimed to be
the most wonderful aboriginal city in
the world. It stands on an isolated
rock eminence 400 feet in height. The
city embraces three rows of houses
over a thousand feet in length, rising
up in terraces four and five stories.
One is amazed when he stops to con-
sider that the material for these build-
ings were transported long distances
and up the cliffs upon the heads and
backs of these human burden bearers.
Their graveyard consumed forty years
in building by reason of the necessity
of bringing earth from the plain below,
and their church must have cost the
labor of many generations, for its walls
are sixty feet high and ten feet thick,
and it has timbers forty feet long and
fourteen inches square.—Exchange.

A Story of Longfellow.

In Longfellow's journal, in which he
chronicled daily things that came un-
der his observation, he notes that upon
a certain occasion he attended a
church where the minister took as his
subject "Progress." He was very flattered
when the latter quoted about
half of the "Psalm of Life." After re-
peating the verses the minister said,
"I could never read that poem without
feeling the inspiration with which it
was written." To this incident Long-
fellow adds: "But I had the conceit
taken out of me on the evening of that
day, when I happened to meet a lady
at Prescott's and in our conversation
she referred to the sermon in the
morning and added, 'He quoted some
beautiful verses, but nobody knew
whence came the quotations.'"

We, the People.

Estimating the world's population as
1,600,000,000, the whole human race at
present living could stand comfortably
shoulder to shoulder in an area of 500
square miles.

Taking the number of generations in
the past 6,000 years as 200, the room
taken up by them all on the above
plan would be less than the area of
the state of Colorado. To bury all the
people on earth would need a grave-
yard little larger than that area.

What is a Hawaiian?

A correspondent inquires whether it
is proper to speak of a Hawaiian as a
"Kanaka." The term is masculine. A
"Kanaka" is a male Hawaiian. A
"wahine" is an unmarried Hawaiian
woman. A "wahnemare" is a mar-
ried Hawaiian woman. These defini-
tions are from the Hawaiian dictio-
nary.—Bellingham American Review

Inherited, as It Were.

Professor—Yes, sir, your daughter is
pretty well grounded in French, but it
will, of course, take some time and
trouble for her to acquire fluency. Fa-
ther—Well, you know, that's rather
strange to me. I had an idea that
the fluency would have come sort of
natural to her.—Exchange.

Explained the Matter.

Papa—I'm surprised that you are at
the foot of your class, Tommy. Why
aren't you at the head sometimes, like
little Willie Bigbee? Tommy—You
see, papa, Willie's got an awful smart
father, and I guess he takes after him.
—London Telegraph.

PUTTING BUSINESS RIGHT WITH THE PUBLIC.

A few years ago some big industrial
organizations and certain railroads em-
ployed business tactics which, accord-
ing to the popular idea, would make
the financial adventures of Pizarro,
Morgan or Captain Kidd look as ama-
teurish as the verbal exploits of Bobby
Make-Believe.

All are more or less acquainted with
the details. We will concede that there
were some glaring abuses, but the pub-
lic when it came to apply a remedy ig-
nored the fact that these were peculiar
to comparatively few institutions and
instead of tackling the trouble where it
lay furiously assailed everything
classifiable as business—the trust mag-
nate, the independent manufacturer
ready and anxious to obey the law, the
small retailer, a law abiding and use-
ful citizen—the innocent and the guilty
suffering alike. Seemingly the law was
invoked not to regulate, but to perse-
cute.

There could be but one result. Busi-
ness was demoralized, and the whole
country has felt the evil effects. Now
the public is beginning to realize its
error and in a rather grudging way is
making some concessions.

Business is being permitted to speak
for itself, and a movement has been in-
stituted by the leading business men
of the country under the title of the
National Industrial Conservation Move-
ment for the purpose of repairing the
damage that has been done. Nothing
revolutionary is contemplated. The
plan is simply to educate the public by
taking it into the business man's con-
fidence. Meetings will be held in var-
ious trade and industrial centers. All
classes of citizens will be invited. The
purpose of these meetings is to give the
public a new and correct viewpoint as
to the effects of drastic legislation and
restriction of business on the prosper-
ity of the country. Every effort will
be made to give the public a clear view
of the problems and difficulties which
beset business.

Special favors are not sought through
these meetings, only fair play. It is
believed that once the citizen grasps
the situation his whole attitude toward
business will change and that he will
readily co-operate toward bringing
about better conditions.

Commercial and other civic organiza-
tions and the local press are already
showing great interest in this move-
ment, and it is reasonable to believe
that much good will come from it.—
Industrial Conservation, N. Y.

Common Capitalists.

Every man or woman who possesses
a dollar or owns a set of tools is a
capitalist. People generally make the
mistake of thinking that the only form
of capital in existence is the national
currency—the dollar, franc, ruble,
mark, lire or pound sterling. Yet every-
body knows that many a successful
business man's only original capital
was brains, knowledge, ability, deter-
mination or ingenuity. It would be
well for more people to recognize this
truth before abetting, either by ac-
tion or attitude, ceaseless efforts on the
part of some political or other self
seekers, to hobble business men and in-
dustrial development. Such is the spirit
of industrial patriotism which is need-
ed in America.—Industrial Conserva-
tion, New York.